



II



City and County of the City of Chester

# ANNUAL REPORT

TO THE  
MAYOR, ALDERMEN AND  
COUNCILLORS OF THE  
CITY AND COUNTY OF  
THE CITY OF CHESTER

On the Health of the City  
and the  
Work of the Health Department  
in 1967

BY

D. F. MORGAN, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.,  
Medical Officer of Health.

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Together with the Report of the  
CHIEF PUBLIC HEALTH INSPECTOR  
G. E. JARVIS, F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.





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## HEALTH COMMITTEE, 1967

### *Chairman:*

Councillor Tillie Price

### *Deputy Chairman:*

Councillor A. D. H. James

### *Members:*

Alderman Arthur Charmley	Councillor R. R. Williams
Alderman L. Edwards	Councillor J. Bayley
Alderman Lt.-Col. H. A. A. Howell	Councillor Rita P. Knowles
Councillor Florence M. Grogan	Councillor Rosemary C. Martin
Councillor T. H. Tomlins	Councillor D. O. Elloy
Councillor W. E. Dutton	Councillor W. R. Inglis

### *Co-opted Members:*

Dr. W. Gilchrist      Dr. W. M. Diggle  
Col. C. W. Marsden, M.C.

## STAFF OF THE HEALTH DEPARTMENT

Medical Officer of Health ...	D. F. Morgan, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H.
Deputy Medical Officer of Health .....	Ivy F. Fallon, M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P., D.P.H.
Assistant Medical Officers of Health .....	Thelma T. Asfour, M.B., Ch.B., D.P.H. Resigned 30/8/67 Barbara C. Thompson, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. Shirley Charles-Jones, M.B., B.S.(Lond.), M.R.C.S., L.R.C.P. 1/5/67—19/7/67 Diana Perry, M.B., B.S., D.C.H., D.Obst., R.C.O.G. 16/8/67—21/12/67 Muriel J. W. Dobbin, M.B., Ch.B. Commenced 11/9/67 Christine M. Cheetham, M.B., Ch.B. Commenced 25/7/67
Chief Public Health Inspector .....	G. E. Jarvis, F.A.P.H.I., F.R.S.H.
Principal Nursing Officer ...	Miss D. E. Paddon, S.R.N., S.C.M., H.V., Q.N. Re-designated July, 1967
Senior Mental Welfare Officer	D. B. Davies
Chief Clerk .....	R. W. Hudson
Home Help Organiser .....	Mrs. J. H. Williams
Training Centre Manager ...	L. T. Dyer Resigned 31/12/67
Ambulance Officer .....	S Chesters
Family Caseworker .....	Mrs. B. Smedley Resigned 31/12/67

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HEALTH DEPARTMENT,  
ST. MARTIN'S HOUSE,  
CHESTER.  
CH1 2BA

The Mayor, Aldermen and Members of the City Council.

Dear Mr. Mayor, Ladies and Gentlemen,

I have the honour to present my Annual Report for 1967.

Yours faithfully,

D. F. MORGAN,

Medical Officer of Health,  
Principal School Medical Officer.

## GENERAL STATISTICS

Area in Acres	...	...	...	...	...	4659
Population (Registrar General's estimate)	...	...	...	...	...	60360
Number of inhabited houses	...	...	...	...	...	20745
Rateable Value	...	...	...	...	...	£3394065
Sum represented by a penny rate	...	...	...	...	...	£13440

## VITAL STATISTICS

				Birth Rate per 1,000 Population
<b>Live Births</b>				
	<b>Male</b>	<b>Female</b>	<b>Total</b>	
Legitimate	517	468	985	
Illegitimate	62	42	104	
Totals	579	510	1089	18.04
<b>Illegitimate Live Births</b>				
Percentage of Total Live Births				9.5
<b>Still Births</b>				<b>Still Birth Rate per 1,000 (Live and Still) Births</b>
	11	12	23	20.7
<b>Live and Still Births</b>				
Totals	590	523	1112	
<b>Deaths</b>				<b>Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births</b>
All infants	16	11	27	24.8
				<b>Death Rate per 1,000 legitimate Live Births</b>
Legitimate Infants	14	11	25	25.4
				<b>Death Rate per 1,000 illegitimate Live Births</b>
Illegitimate Infants	2	—	2	19.2
				<b>Death Rate per 1,000 Live Births</b>
Neonatal (first 4 weeks)	10	8	18	16.5
				<b>Death Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births</b>
Early Neonatal (under 1 week)	10	7	17	15.6
				<b>Death Rate per 1,000 Live and Still Births</b>
Peri-Natal (Still Births plus Deaths under 1 week)	21	19	40	35.9
				<b>Death Rate per 1,000 Total (Live and Still) Births</b>
Maternal (including abortion)	—	—	—	0.0
				<b>Death Rate per 1,000 Population</b>
All Causes	354	384	738	12.2
				<b>Death Rate per 1,000 Population</b>
Respiratory Tuberculosis	1	1	2	0.03
				<b>Death Rate per 1,000 Population</b>
Other forms of	—	—	—	0.0
				<b>Death Rate per 1,000 Population</b>
Cancer	69	77	146	2.4



## POPULATION AND VITAL STATISTICS

The estimated population, 60,360, is the same as in 1966. Material change is likely only in the event of boundary adjustments.

The **Birth Rate** 18.04, when adjusted 18.4, compares with the rate for England and Wales of 18.1.

The **Death Rate** 12.2, when adjusted 13.5, compares with the national rate of 12.2.

**Stillbirths** 23, give a rate of 20.7 which compares with 15.6 the national rate per 1,000 live births.

## Illegitimacy

The following details show illegitimate births as a percentage of total live births each year.

1960	...	...	...	...	...	...	5.1
1961	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.1
1962	...	...	...	...	...	...	7.3
1963	...	...	...	...	...	...	6.3
1964	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.2
1965	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.4
1966	...	...	...	...	...	...	8.8
1967	...	...	...	...	...	...	9.5

## INFANT MORTALITY

The total of infant deaths for the year was 27, giving a rate of 24.8 per 1,000 live births to compare with 19.0 for England and Wales.

Two of the deaths were illegitimate giving a rate of 19.2 deaths to each 1,000 illegitimate live births.

The causes of death of these 27 infants were as follows:—

Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Congenital Abnormality			...	...	...	...	...	9
Acute Infections		...	...	...	...	...	...	3
(Meningitis, Encephalitis, Broncho-pneumonia, etc.)								
Gastro-enteritis	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2
Other	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
								<hr/>
								27

## DEATH RATE

The total of deaths from all causes at all ages was 738. The Death Rate per 1,000 population was 12·2 which, when adjusted 12·4 compared with 11·7 for England and Wales.

Heart and circulatory conditions accounted for 222 deaths, 30 per cent. of the total.

There were two deaths from Tuberculosis, one male over 75 and one female in the 45—55 age group.

Cancer of the Lung and Bronchus totalled 47 deaths, 35 of these were male and 12 female.

Motor Vehicle Accidents caused six deaths, a big reduction on the 23 for the previous year.

Year	No. of Deaths from Lung Cancer	Per Cent. of Total Deaths	Males	Females
1960	21	3·24	19	2
1961	37	5·30	33	4
1962	35	4·90	29	6
1963	36	5·01	31	5
1964	39	5·75	37	2
1965	30	4·40	26	4
1966	43	6·30	35	8
1967	47	6·36	35	12

The Authority is a member of the Merseyside Cancer Education Committee.



## VITAL STATISTICS OF DISTRICT FOR 1967 AND PREVIOUS YEARS

Year	Estimated Population	Births	Birth Rate	Deaths	Death Rate (Not Standardised)	Deaths under One Year	Rate per 1,000 Live Births
1954	58100	954	16.4	614	10.5	25	26.2
1955	58500	934	15.9	680	11.7	15	16.1
1956	58800	1006	17.1	702	11.9	36	35.7
1957	59100	985	16.6	626	10.5	23	23.3
1958	59300	970	16.3	647	10.9	18	18.6
1959	59700	1046	17.5	683	11.4	31	29.5
1960	60090	1076	17.9	648	10.8	31	28.8
1961	59060	1035	17.5	699	11.8	28	27.05
1962	59030	1130	19.1	710	12.02	34	30.08
1963	59370	1114	18.8	718	12.09	23	20.6
1964	59800	1160	19.4	678	11.3	37	31.9
1965	59800	1098	18.4	670	11.2	16	14.6
1966	60360	1109	18.4	683	11.3	14	12.6
1967	60360	1089	18.0	738	12.2	27	24.8

## NOTIFIABLE INFECTIOUS DISEASES

The incidence of notified cases generally continues to decline.

There were 269 notified cases of Measles and 28 of Dysentery.

I am pleased to record that again there were no cases of Poliomyelitis notified.

## FOOD POISONING

There were 14 cases reported during the year.

A mild outbreak of food poisoning in one of the Council's Homes for the Aged could not be traced to any definite cause.

### **Clean Food Handbook**

Arrangements were made for the publication of a Handbook on Clean Food by a firm of publishers, to emphasise the dangers of lack of hygiene in food preparation. There was no cost to the Authority in this production, which was similar to the Handbook on the Medical Services of the Authority (which has been produced for some years).

Under the PUBLIC HEALTH ACT, 1961, compensation is payable by the Local Health Authority to contacts and cases of Notifiable Infectious Disease who are recommended by the Medical Officer of Health to cease their work temporarily on this account. The total amount thus paid during the financial year was a little over £5

## NOTIFIABLE DISEASES DURING 1967

DISEASE	Under 1 year	1	2	3	4	5—9	10—14	15—24	25—44	45—64	65 & over	Age un- known	Total all ages
Scarlet Fever .....	—	—	1	—	2	9	2	—	—	—	—	—	14
Whooping Cough .....	2	5	4	5	2	6	—	—	1	—	—	2	27
Measles .....	16	46	36	41	40	75	3	2	1	—	—	9	269
Poliomyelitis—Paralytic .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Poliomyelitis—Non-Paralytic .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Diphtheria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Smallpox .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Meningococcal Infection .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis—Infective .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Acute Encephalitis—Post Infectious ..	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Dysentery .....	2	4	3	—	1	8	1	1	7	—	—	1	28
Ophthalmia Neonatorum .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Puerperal Pyrexia .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	1	—	—	—	2
Pneumonia .....	1	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
Para Typhoid .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Typhoid .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Food Poisoning .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2	3	8	1	14
Erysipelas .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
Malaria .....	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	1

## PUBLIC HEALTH (TUBERCULOSIS) REGULATIONS, 1952

The total of new cases notified was seven, as detailed in the following table:—

## TUBERCULOSIS

AGE PERIODS				NEW CASES				DEATHS			
				Respiratory		Non-Respiratory		Respiratory		Non-Respiratory	
				M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.	M.	F.
0—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
1—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
2—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
15—	...	...	...	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
20—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
25—	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
35—	...	...	...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
45—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—
55—	...	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
65—	...	...	...	2	—	—	1	1	—	—	—
75—	...	...	...	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Totals	...	...	...	4	2	—	1	1	1	—	—

An account of Preventive and After-Care work is given under Prevention of Illness, Care and After-Care, later in the report.

## VENEREAL DISEASE

The following table gives the numbers who, resident in Chester, attended the V.D. Clinic for the first time:—

				1964	1965	1966	1967
Syphilis	...	...	...	2	2	5	2
Gonorrhoea	...	...	...	33	23	48	30
Other Conditions	...	...	...	120	75	111	83
				155	100	164	115



The following article, written by Dr. Jane Vosper in the magazine 'Good Housekeeping', puts very clearly the risks which people run, when they contract venereal disease, and suggests one reason for the rise in the V.D. rate, which is a matter of so serious concern.

'The venereal diseases are those transmitted during sexual intimacy with an infected person. Officially there are three—syphilis, gonorrhoea and soft chancre or chancroid. But there are also other less serious conditions, often innocently acquired in the first place, that may be passed to the sexual partner and should be included: non-syphilitic urethritis, scabies, crab lice, and trichomonas and thrush infections.

Untreated syphilis can do insidious and serious harm over the years to various parts of the body, ultimately damaging the brain to cause General Paralysis of the Insane, if it has not killed before by affecting the heart or blood vessels. It starts as a painless sore on the genitals or lip or, more rarely, on other parts, appearing about three to four weeks after exposure to infection. The lymph glands in the neighbourhood may also be enlarged. Unfortunately, these early symptoms may not be sufficiently troublesome to make the patient seek medical aid. The sore eventually heals over, but the germs, called spirochaetes, spread all over the body causing a more severe general reaction with headache, sore and ulcerated throat, more enlarged lymph glands, a non-irritating rash, and sometimes soft warts. At this stage the germs are present in the urine and saliva, so the infection may be spread by kissing and the passing of cups from mouth to mouth. The symptoms eventually subside, but the infection remains, possibly quietly but nevertheless dangerously. Pregnant women may pass on the infection to their baby, who is born with signs of congenital syphilis and potential damage to eyes, ears and brain.

In the early stages, the diagnosis has to be made by examining the discharge from the sore, but after about eight weeks the blood and fluid in the spinal canal become positive to the Wassermann Test, and remain positive until the disease is cured. Penicillin has revolutionized the treatment, which must be concentrated and lengthy, avoiding alcohol meantime. Otherwise the infection persists even though there are no obvious symptoms.

Gonorrhoea is much more common than syphilis. The organism responsible is the gonococcus, which can penetrate the lining membrane of the vagina and urethra causing pain and discharge, usually more acute in men than women. After that, it may spread through the blood stream to affect other organs or cause acute arthritis in one or more joints. The interval between the contact and the appearance of the symptoms is only a few days. It is particularly unfortunate for a woman if they are not sufficiently acute to make her seek treatment; she remains infectious and the infection may spread to the Fallopian tubes, making her sterile. Babies born to her before that may have a gonococcal eye infection, caught from the vagina during birth.

Diagnosis cannot be made on symptoms alone, because there are other causes for pain on urination and discharge, and depends upon an examination of the discharge. The course of penicillin treatment for the early stages is much shorter than that required for syphilis, but a sulpha-drug may also be necessary for any complications.



The third venereal disease, soft chancre, is much less common, probably because the painfulness of the sore and glands speedily drive the patient to seek treatment.

The germs for all these venereal diseases are extremely fragile and die within seconds outside the body, so it is very unlikely that they can be picked up except by intimate contact with an infected person.

Some people worry about public lavatory seats and cups in cafés but, unless they have been used by infectious people seconds before, there is no risk. If you are doubtful of a public lavatory seat you can always raise it first and manage without sitting down.

If anyone suspects that they might have picked up a venereal disease, the sensible thing is to see their own doctor immediately. He is probably unshockable, and will be able to provide the necessary treatment. But it is also possible to attend a special clinic where no introductory letter is necessary and where strict secrecy is observed. Addresses of the clinics and session times can be discovered by phoning anonymously the offices of the local Medical Officer of Health.

It goes without saying that the best protection against V.D. is to avoid promiscuous relationships. We owe it to our young people to tell them that alcohol increases sexual desire and reduces their sense of responsibility, and not just expect them to know. The sad thing—as I know from letters—is that girls who value their virginity, and whose self-respect makes them shy of casual sexual experiments, often feel that social pressures demand them to go against their natural inclinations. They may even feel that they are abnormal not to ‘go with the crowd’. To them, let us emphasise that they are the normal ones, and that they can keep their self-respect without losing face. Remember, too, that the girls who seek pathetically for love are often the unstable ones who have had no love at home.’

Since this article was written, cases have been reported where, in spite of apparently successful medical treatment, the organisms of syphilis have been found to persist in the blood and cerebro-spinal fluid. The danger is obvious—can we be sure of curing Venereal Disease?

The V.D. Clinics are held at Chester Royal Infirmary as follows:—

Males—

Wednesdays, 5 p.m. to 7 p.m.

Saturdays, 11 a.m. to 1 p.m.

Females—

Mondays, 4-30 p.m. to 7-30 p.m.

### LABORATORY SERVICES

The M.R.C. Public Health Laboratory in the precincts of the City Hospital with the facilities at the Royal Infirmary and City Hospital continue their excellent service and co-operation.

A Public Health Department may make a sudden demand on the services of the Laboratory almost without warning. We have been very well served indeed by the Laboratories on the occasions when outbreaks have made such demands inevitable.

## SERVICES PROVIDED UNDER NATIONAL HEALTH SERVICE ACTS

### 1. HEALTH CENTRES (Section 21)

The opening of a new St. Martin's House in the latter half of 1967, was the result of co-operation between the Health Authorities of Cheshire County Council and of the City Council. The new building accommodates all the City Health Services (including School Health), and South-West Division of Cheshire and the County Dental Officer's Suite, besides a large general purpose clinic (shared by the two Authorities) and various specialist services of the County (Child Guidance, Teacher of the Deaf, and Special Clinics).

As regards Health Centres proper, under the N.H.S. Acts, consultations were held between the City Health Department and the Chester Local Medical Committee, and Chester Executive Council. No definite plans for the future were made.

### 2. CARE OF MOTHERS AND YOUNG CHILDREN (Section 27)

#### (i) Expectant Mothers

Antenatal Clinics are held at the City Hospital, Monday to Friday, each week. Many General Practitioners also hold weekly Antenatal Clinics in their surgeries and which may be attended by Midwives. Patients who are to be confined in their own homes are visited by the Midwives employed by the City Council, or they may attend the Midwives Clinic at Blacon (which commenced in 1964 and is open every Monday afternoon) or at the Central Clinic (which commenced in October, 1965), and is now open on Wednesday afternoons at St. Martin's House. The purpose of these Midwives Clinics is to speed up the Midwives' work, to give better Health Education and to provide a means of intercommunication between the Midwives, their pupils and their patients. No Doctors attend these Clinics, and it has not yet been possible to engage the services of a Physiotherapist.

#### (ii) Infant Welfare Clinics

The following Infant Welfare Clinics were in operation at the end of 1966:—

#### **Tuesdays:**

Saltney—St. Mark's Church Hall, 2—4 p.m.  
Hoole—All Saints' Church Hall, 2—4 p.m.

#### **Wednesdays:**

Blacon—The Clinic, 10 a.m.—12 noon and 2—4 p.m.  
Boughton—Civil Defence Headquarters, 2—4 p.m.

#### **Thursdays:**

St. Martin's House—2—4 p.m.  
Blacon—The Clinic, 2—4 p.m.

#### **Fridays:**

Hoole—All Saints' Church Hall, 2—4 p.m.

The Blacon Clinic was very well attended and a third session was commenced in January, 1966.

The increased attendances at these Infant Welfare Clinics are very welcome and prove that these Clinics—which are for advice and health education only—are fulfilling an important function.

The Development Plan (of the Health and Welfare Services) includes the building of Clinic premises in various parts of the City and will be modified as the need arises and as the population is rehoused from Clearance areas. The building of a Clinic at Boughton was deferred for national economy reasons. Vandals caused a great deal of damage (and expense) at the Blacon Clinic.

#### PRINCESS STREET INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1966)	1967
(a) By children under one year of age ... ..	1478	1618
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	457	416
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year ... ..	384	451
(b) Children, one to five years ... ..	159	119

#### SALTNEY INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1966)	1967
(a) By children under one year of age ... ..	1882	2330
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	597	557
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year ... ..	445	385
(b) Children, one to five years ... ..	159	123

#### BLACON INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1966)	1967
(a) By children under one year of age ... ..	4090	4191
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	2151	2372
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year ... ..	1152	1127
(b) Children, one to five years ... ..	716	442

#### HOOLE INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1966)	1967
(a) By children under one year of age ... ..	2792	2894
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	681	564
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year ... ..	748	785
(b) Children, one to five years ... ..	202	226

#### BOUGHTON INFANT WELFARE CENTRE

	(1966)	1967
(a) By children under one year of age ... ..	1338	721
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	538	292
Consultations with Medical Officer:—		
(a) Children under one year ... ..	266	180
(b) Children, one to five years ... ..	67	125

## TOTAL ATTENDANCES

	(1966)	1967
(a) By children under one year of age ... ..	11580	11754
(b) By children between the ages of one and five years	4424	4201
	<hr/> 16004 <hr/>	<hr/> 15955 <hr/>

## Consultations with Medical Officer:—

(a) Children under one year ... ..	2895	2928
(b) Children, one to five years ... ..	1303	1035
	<hr/> 4198 <hr/>	<hr/> 3963 <hr/>

## (iii) Premature Infants

There is a Premature Infant Unit at the City Hospital which caters for infants below  $5\frac{1}{2}$  lbs. weight, so that few had to be nursed at home. The ambulances are specially wired to carry the Premature Baby Incubators which are kept at the City Hospital.

By arrangement with the Consultant Paediatrician, one Health Visitor attended the Premature Unit at the City Hospital. There were adequate follow-up arrangements for home treatment after discharge from the hospital and co-operation in this field has been excellent.

One Health Visitor still visits Special Units weekly.

The number of Premature Births during 1967 was:—

	Live Births	Still Births
Born in Hospital ... .. (Twelve died under 28 days).	66	17
Born at Home ... ..	12	—
Children born 'at risk':—		
In Hospital ... .. (Malformations, 14).		240
At Home ... .. (Malformations, 9).		30

## (iv) Supply of Dried Milks, etc. (Welfare Foods)

National Dried Milk, Welfare Foods and Nutrients were available to the public, at the Health Department, St. Martin's House, from the end of September, and the hours of opening are:

Monday to Friday: 9 a.m. to 5-30 p.m.

The Centre is closed on Saturdays, Sundays and Bank Holidays.

All Welfare Foods, as well as many special brands of proprietary foods, vitamins, nutrients and accessories, are sold in all Infant Welfare Clinics (between 2—4 p.m. on the days shown above) and this service is intended



for people attending the Clinic. Lack of space and storage makes it difficult to make such facilities available to all.

Necessitous cases where financial hardship occurs can be assisted by the free supply of baby foods to the parent on the certification of the Clinic Medical Officer.

### (v) Dental Care

#### Dental Services for Expectant and Nursing Mothers and Children Under 5 Years

##### A. Attendances and Treatment

	Children 0—4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Number of Visits for Treatment During Year		
First Visit ... ..	125	54
Subsequent Visits ... ..	84	78
Total Visits ... ..	209	132
Number of Additional Courses of Treatment other than the First Course commenced during year ... ..	—	1
<b>Treatment provided during year</b>		
Number of Fillings ... ..	78	76
Teeth Filled ... ..	77	71
Teeth Extracted ... ..	161	83
General Anaesthetics given ... ..	84	17
Emergency Visits by Patients ... ..	82	21
Patients X-Rayed ... ..	—	1
Patients Treated by Scaling and/or Removal of Stains from the teeth (Prophylaxis) ... ..	8	11
Teeth Otherwise Conserved ... ..	7	—
Teeth Root Filled ... ..	—	—
Inlays ... ..	—	—
Crowns ... ..	—	—
Number of Courses of Treatment Completed during the year ... ..	71	17

##### B. Prosthetics

Patients Supplied with F.U. or F.L. (First Time) ... ..	2
Patients Supplied with Other Dentures ... ..	2
Number of Dentures Supplied ... ..	7

##### C. Anaesthetics

General Anaesthetics Administered by Dental Officers ... ..	101
--	-----

##### D. Inspections

Number of Patients given First Inspections during year ... ..	151	61
--	-----	----

	Children 0—4 (incl.)	Expectant and Nursing Mothers
Number of Patients in 'A' and 'D' above who required Treatment ... ..	125	60
Number of Patients in 'B' and 'E' above who were offered Treatment ... ..	121	60

### E. Sessions

**Number of Dental Officer Sessions (i.e. Equivalent Complete Half-Days) Devoted to Maternity and Child Welfare Patients**

For Treatment ... ..	90
For Health Education ... ..	—

### (vi) Institutional Provision for Mothers and Children

The only Maternity Hospital Accommodation within the City is at the City Hospital. There are no Private Nursing Homes nor Maternity Homes. (There is some private accommodation in adjacent areas outside the City).

The City Hospital also has a department for Premature Infants, as well as Children's Wards.

### (vii) Family Planning Act, 1967

After consultation with the Chester Branch of the Family Planning Association, the Authority made the following provisions under the National Health Service (Family Planning) Act, 1967:—

(a) 'Medical Cases'. Reference is made to the General Medical Practitioner for advice and confirmation, and then the patient is sent to the Family Planning Association Clinic, the cost being borne by the Local Authority.

(b) 'Social Cases'. In all cases the agreement of the patient's own Doctor has to be obtained and then the case referred to the Family Planning Association, cost being borne by the Local Health Authority.

(c) 'Unmarried, over 16 years'. Advice only is given in exceptional circumstances.

(d) 'Domiciliary Treatment' is only given in necessitous cases. No charges are made where the income is at Social Security (the former National Assistance) level: Above this, the full cost has to be met by the patient where this is provided for by the Act.

The Local Health Authority made a grant of money towards the cost incurred in alterations to the Family Planning Clinic.

Twelve cases were referred for treatment, ten on medical and two on social grounds.

### UNMARRIED MOTHERS AND THEIR INFANTS

The Authority gives financial assistance where this is necessary to unmarried mothers for six weeks before and six weeks after confinement. This period may be prolonged on application and especially in the case of young girls. The Chester and District Moral Welfare Association greatly assist us by investigating cases and finding accommodation in suitable

Mother and Baby Homes. Many cases assisted in this way are not referred for financial assistance, but where this is so, assessment is made of the need for help. The Local Health Authority expects the putative father to take his share of the financial responsibility.

Ten cases were helped during the year.

It is a difficult matter to find suitable Mother and Baby Homes for these girls and a knowledge of their home background and upbringing has to be matched to the type of Home to which they are sent. An annual grant is now made to the Moral Welfare Association for their part in investigating cases, interviewing putative fathers and conveying the mother to and from the Home. Without its assistance much more work would fall on the Health Visiting Staff.

## NURSING HOMES

One Private Nursing Home, with accommodation for ten patients was registered under the Public Health Act, 1936, but this closed in December.

## NURSERY AND CHILD MINDERS (REGULATION) ACT, 1948

The groups operating at the end of the year were fifteen in number and catered for a total of 193 children, which compares with seven groups for 116 children in 1966.

The Nursery groups are privately run and are open during weekdays, mornings only.

Each Nursery Group is inspected annually or more frequently if occasion demands, with a view to keeping up a satisfactory standard of hygiene and accommodation.

As a guide to the Standard of Accommodation, the School Premises Regulations give some standards of space and toilet accommodation in Nursery Classes: There must also be adequate means of escape in case of fire, and ability to segregate a suspected case of infectious disease.

## 3. MIDWIFERY (Section 23)

### The Local Health Authority Services

The Council employs seven Full-Time and one Part-Time Midwife for Domiciliary work under the supervision of a non medical Supervisor, viz. the Principal Nursing Officer (who is also responsible for the work of Health Visitor/School Nurses, Clinic Nurses, and District Nurses). The Midwives travel by their own cars (so that they can have immediately on hand the Trilene or Gas Air apparatus).

The staff of seven full-time and one part-time Midwives was generally sufficient and there was no shortage of Midwives in the City.

Five City Midwives are now approved by the Central Midwives Board to undertake the teaching of pupils. In all, 14 pupils were trained during the year.

The City Hospital was approved for the Part II Training of pupil Midwives and arrangements were made for their District Training with

certain other lectures and demonstrations to commence in December (two City and two County pupils commenced training as lecturers, 1-12-67).

### **Hospital Accommodation**

There is no Private Maternity accommodation in the City outside the City Hospital. The shortage of Hospital Accommodation throughout the country has led to shorter time being spent in Hospital after confinement and there was therefore a bigger turnover. At the present time, there is a priority scheme for hospital confinement, but many first babies have to be born at home. Nevertheless, excellent liaison between the City Hospital and the Local Authority has always made hospital confinement possible where home circumstances were unsuitable.

The Mother and Baby Home cases have to be confined in Hospital, because of lack of other accommodation, and this has given rise to some feeling of resentment when married women have to have their confinements in their own homes against their will.

### **Case Load**

There were 318 confinements at home, but 56 other cases were admitted to hospital for delivery because of some obstetric abnormality. There were also 78 cases discharged from hospital within 48 hours of delivery, and 585 were discharged between the second and tenth day after confinement.

The number of early discharges were as follows:—

1961 .....	608	1965 .....	693
1962 .....	660	1966 .....	692
1963 .....	717	1967 .....	663
1964 .....	758		

<b>City Hospital</b>	<b>Antenatal Clinic</b>	<b>Postnatal Clinic</b>
No. of City Patients ...	1060 (1047 in 1966)	391 (351 in 1966)
No. of Attendances ...	4678 (4461 in 1966)	427 (405 in 1966)

### **Home Confinement**

Patients are urged to consult their own doctors early in pregnancy and then, with the pregnancy confirmed, immediately to get in touch with the Midwife or Principal Nursing Officer.

Three hundred and eighteen confinements were attended by the Municipal Midwives.



	Statistics					(1966)	1967
No. of Cases attended as Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	306	318
No. of antenatal visits	...	...	...	...	...	4656	4048
No. of daily nursing visits	...	...	...	...	...	4336	4591
No. of cases receiving:—							
(a) Trilene:—							
Doctor present	...	...	...	...	...	43	30
Doctor not present	...	...	...	...	...	217	233
(b) Gas and air (or oxygen)	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
(c) Pethidine:—							
Doctor present	...	...	...	...	...	34	32
Doctor not present	...	...	...	...	...	191	205
(d) General anaesthetic	...	...	...	...	...	—	3
Doctor called in by Midwives	...	...	...	...	...	81	83

	Notification of Births					(1966)	1967
Total number of births notified	...	...	...	...	...	2317	2290
Cases delivered in Hospital (all areas)	...	...	...	...	...	1946	1970
City cases delivered in Hospital	...	...	...	...	...	775	745
Domiciliary Confinements	...	...	...	...	...	309	318
No. of Still Births—Hospital (all areas)	...	...	...	...	...	48	55
No. of Still Births—Hospital (City cases)	...	...	...	...	...	16	23
No. of Still Births—At Home (City)	...	...	...	...	...	3	—

In the 318 cases confined at home, medical aid was required in 83 cases (see table) for the following reasons:—

						(1966)	1967
Complications of Pregnancy	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
Toxaemia	...	...	...	...	...	3	8
Ante-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	6	3
Intra-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	4	2
Post-partum haemorrhage	...	...	...	...	...	3	5
Complications of labour	...	...	...	...	...	29	19
Perineal tear	...	...	...	...	...	17	15
Complications of puerperium	...	...	...	...	...	2	3
Prematurity	...	...	...	...	...	5	6
Other abnormalities and neonatal complications	...	...	...	...	...	8	14
Ophthalmic Conditions	...	...	...	...	...	1	3
Stillbirth	...	...	...	...	...	—	—
Total						81	83

#### Ophthalmia Neonatorum

No cases were notified.

### Antenatal Care

As a result of discussions which took place between representatives of the General Medical Practitioners and of the Health Committee, agreement was reached on the opening of a Midwives Clinic at Blacon. The purpose of such a Clinic is to provide better examination facilities for the Midwives than are often found at home, to enable professional discussions to be made with a resultant higher standard of Ante and Postnatal Care, and to make the teaching of the Hygiene of Pregnancy a more positive subject for the patients. Relaxation classes would also be possible when a Physiotherapist was employed, and Health Education generally would be put on a more systematic basis.

The first Midwives Clinic was opened at Blacon Clinic in October, 1964. This proved successful and a second Midwives Clinic was commenced at the Central Clinic, Princess Street, in October, 1965, and subsequently transferred to St. Martin's House.

### 4. HEALTH VISITING

The staff of eight Health Visitors/School Nurses, under the Principal Nursing Officer, divide their work between Health and School Health Services. In their Clinic duties, they are assisted by two full-time Clinic Nurses, and these duties include:—

Health Education.

Infant Welfare Clinics.

Minor Ailments (Schoolchildren).

School Hygiene (Schoolchildren).

School Medical Inspections (with the School Medical Officer).

Immunisation (Diphtheria, Pertussis and Smallpox, B.C.G. and Poliomyelitis and Anti-Tetanus).

Tuberculosis Clinic.

Premature Baby Unit (City Hospital).

In addition, visits were made to homes for the following:—

Maternity and Child Welfare.

Problem Families.

Tuberculosis and Housing.

Infectious and Venereal Diseases.

Special Surveys (Cancer Research, Leukaemia, Peri-Natal Mortality, Encephalitis Survey, Natural Child Development Study).

Follow-up after Hospital Treatment.

Special Campaigns (Smoking and Lung Cancer, Phenylketonuria and Mental Deficiency, Accidents in the Home, Infants at Risk, etc.).

### Attachment of Health Visitors to General Medical Practitioners

Preliminary arrangements were made towards full attachment of Health Visitors to Doctors in General Practice under the National Health Service. Most of the Doctors were visited and plans made for each practice to be

visited weekly by the same Health Visitor who dealt with problems arising. These arrangements were well received by the Doctors who pressed for full attachment.

Unfortunately, staff shortage, especially towards the latter part of the year, prevented this and, in fact, the shortages interfered even with the pilot scheme in being.

The ideal of full attachment is welcomed by the Doctors and will be implemented as soon as staffing permits.

The following visits were paid by Health Visitors:—

	(1966)	1967
Primary Birth Visits ... ..	1077	1072
Subsequent Visits to Infants ... ..	6306	6584
Visits to Pre-School Children ... ..	3280	4296
Visits to Expectant Mothers ... ..	89	99
Other Visits ... ..	2208	1486
Cases of Tuberculosis (Visits) ... ..	1118	831
Phenylketonuria Tests ... ..	—	1012

### Travelling

Four Health Visitors have car allowances: the others travel by public transport and have fares refunded.

### Health Education

The Authority gives financial support to the Central Council for Health Education as well as to the Merseyside Cancer Education Committee. Pamphlets and posters are made available to the Health Visitors (and Midwives and District Nurses).

An Assistant Principal Nursing Officer was appointed, part of whose duties were to take over the programme of Health Education from the Health Visitor who formerly did it (but whose other duties became too onerous). The Assistant was sent on a Refresher Course (1968) to complete her background training.

Towards the end of 1967, shortage of staff occurred and it was not possible to continue any formulated programme of Health Education—the Health Visitors were fully extended in their other routine essential duties. Even the programme of attachment of Health Visitors to Doctors had to be modified for a time.

## 5. HOME NURSING SERVICE (Section 25)

The staff consisted of eight full-time Nurses and four part-time under the Principal Nursing Officer.

Seven mini-vans and car-allowances are provided. The following table categorises the cases visited, the districts and the work done.

## DISTRICT NURSING, 1967

	Medical	Surgical	Injections	T.B.	Maternity	Infectious Diseases, Others	Over 65	Under 5	Over 24 Visits	Totals
BLACON .....	50	72	53	3	7	1	56	14	50	186
Visits	1405	1088	1451	58	36	1	1689	80	2845	4039
BOUGHTON .....	27	32	37	1	—	2	71	2	41	99
Cases	937	1521	1653	74	—	20	2804	17	3717	4205
Visits	50	28	35	—	2	—	84	2	51	115
Cases	2330	846	1554	—	4	—	3627	5	3944	4734
Visits	46	21	34	1	—	—	69	—	27	102
GARDEN LANE .....	1768	456	263	187	—	—	2124	—	2266	2674
Cases	39	23	41	1	1	1	79	2	38	106
Visits	1267	613	1850	95	6	14	2812	5	3081	3845
Cases	67	46	36	1	—	1	91	3	38	151
Visits	1647	944	1228	37	—	4	2516	86	3122	3860
Cases	54	42	33	—	—	—	76	2	23	129
Visits	1014	886	984	—	—	—	2162	3	1946	2884
SALTNEY I .....	57	68	29	2	1	—	76	15	46	157
Cases	1344	1344	1297	119	10	—	3173	178	3732	4799
Visits	25	1	14	—	—	—	31	—	8	40
Cases	661	14	596	—	—	—	656	—	838	1271
Visits	415	333	312	9	11	5	633	40	322	1085
Cases	13058	7712	10856	570	56	39	21563	374	25491	32311
Visits										

The total number of Cases and Visits in 1966 were 1,042 and 33,994 respectively.

Number of cases on books, 1-1-67, carried over from 1966 263

Number of new cases ... 822

Number of cases on books at 31-12-67 ... 288

Of the 1,085 cases attended, 633 (58%) were aged 65 or over and, of the total visits (32,311), 21,563 (66%) were paid to these. The average number of nurses employed full-time was ... 8 The average number of nurses employed part-time was ... 4 The average number of hours worked by each daily was ... 7 The average number of hours worked by each, per week, was ... 42 204 patients, on discharge from hospital, received visits totalling ... 3912



The Service, which is free of charge to the patients, is given wherever the patient's Doctor advises it. A night rota is also maintained for emergency calls. The majority of the Home Nurses have had special District Training under the Queen's Institute.

During the year the Marie Curie Foundation employed Home Nurses under the control and guidance of the Home Nursing Service. These nurses, specially recruited, were able to give much lengthier periods of attention to patients at home than is possible under the Home Nursing Service.

Nursing equipment is available on hire, the item becoming the property of the patient when the total cost has been contributed.

The gifts of a wheeled chair and ripple bed were gratefully acknowledged.

Provision of Incontinence Pads to the elderly has practically dispensed with the necessity of the original Laundry Service.

## 6. VACCINATION AND IMMUNISATION (Section 26)

The following immunisations are now available, and the Local Health Authority is the source for the distribution to General Medical Practitioners and Hospitals in its area. (Arrangements have been made for the storage in Deep Freeze where necessary or in Refrigerators, of an adequate quantity of vaccines so that they are always and immediately available). The vaccines are available to Doctors on request at the Health Department:—

- (1) Vaccination against Smallpox
- (2) Vaccination against Poliomyelitis
- (3) Immunisation against Diphtheria
- (4) Immunisation against Whooping Cough
- (5) Immunisation against Tetanus
- (6) B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

### (1) Vaccination against Smallpox

Arrangements are now in force whereby a mother bringing her baby to the Infant Welfare Clinic can have him (her) vaccinated immediately, as the vaccine is always available.

It is now considered better to have babies vaccinated for the first time after their first birthday. This gives time for immunisation against other diseases more native to this country (and therefore more likely to affect the unvaccinated). After vaccination in the second year of life, it is recommended that re-vaccination be done during school life.

In the field of Vaccination and Immunisation, the importance of Health Education cannot be too strongly stressed. It is only by constantly putting before parents the risks and dangers of the unvaccinated (unimmunised) state that we shall keep away from the ever present danger of epidemic.

## DIPHThERIA IMMUNISATION

Age in Years 31st Dec, of the corres- ponding year.	1953	1954	1955	1956	1957	1958	1959	1960	1961	1962	1963	1964	1965	1966	1967	Total inocu- lated 1953-1967
0	109	39	43	89	89	157	189	241	193	146	266	219	275	646	664	Age under 1 year 664
1	215	329	284	458	345	248	406	480	461	335	409	382	428	67	57	Age 1-4 years  2542
2	32	101	97	114	118	70	106	104	94	64	23	57	66	21	68	
3	19	50	29	58	66	62	56	66	60	32	27	46	44	19	9	
4	20	36	28	51	20	58	45	40	41	35	20	19	35	21	19	
5	76	88	30	104	59	129	109	27	85	159	76	18	49	54	29	
6	78	53	17	221	100	48	101	77	123	81	41	72	101	23	32	Age 5-9 yrs  4181
7	21	16	11	92	39	4	30	29	42	39	15	21	7	4	11	
8	2	6	3	22	9	6	8	7	16	7	6	3	6	3	2	
9	1	3	1	7	7	8	3	6	11	1	2	...	3	...	2	
10	...	2	3	12	4	5	3	2	10	1	2	...	2	...	2	
11	...	2	9	19	15	9	21	22	23	48	44	46	15	8	5	Age 10-14 yrs  4266
12	3	1	6	19	12	3	25	19	11	39	18	21	6	5	3	
13	...	...	...	...	3	...	4	2	1	1	2	1	2	...	...	
14	...	...	...	3	1	1	...	1	2	...	...	...	...	...	...	
15 and over	...	...	5	1	...	...	...	...	2	1	...	1	2	...	1	
Primary	576	726	566	1270	887	808	1106	1123	1175	989	951	906	1041	871	904	Total Primary 13899
Re-Inforcing	965	893	1044	1563	1090	1030	1084	1111	1365	1216	1219	1108	1701	1300	1521	Total Re-inforcing 18210
Total each Year	1541	1619	1610	2833	1977	1838	2190	2234	2540	2205	2170	2014	2742	2171	2425	GRAND TOTAL 32109

Health Education in the Clinics, in the Schools and even in the home is of vital importance and must be carried out properly if we are to fulfil our true function of preventing illness. It is hoped that the improvement, true function of preventing illness.

The figures of the percentage of children vaccinated and immunised do not give us cause for complacency, and it is obvious that a fuller programme of Health Education is urgently necessary.

Ages	Number Vaccinated			Number Re-Vaccinated		
	(1965)	(1966)	1967	(1965)	(1966)	1967
Under one year .....	10	63	13	—	—	—
One year .....	209	254	210	—	—	1
2—4 years .....	184	133	166	2	3	7
5—15 years .....	36	67	37	19	44	40
Over 15 years .....	32	50	22	119	277	101
Totals .....	470	567	448	140	324	149

## (2) Immunisation against Diphtheria

Parents are given the option of having this done by their own General Medical Practitioner or of attending the Clinics. Children of pre-school age are immunised at the Infant Welfare Clinics (q.v.), and school children receive their injections and reinforcing doses at the end of the School Medical Inspections.

Records of these and other immunisations are kept in the Department and are transferred on change of address.

The table over shows the number of children immunised against Diphtheria during the past 15 years.

## (3) Immunisation against Whooping Cough

This is available on request from the patient's own Doctor or at the Infant Welfare Clinics, and is usually—though not necessarily—given in conjunction with Diphtheria immunisation. Three injections are necessary.

The following table shows numbers who have completed a primary course of Whooping Cough vaccine (singly or in combination), during the year:—

Age at Date of Final Injection			
0—4 years	5—9 years	Others under 16 years	Total
740	42	5	787

#### (4) B.C.G. Vaccination against Tuberculosis

Since 1961, B.C.G. Vaccination has been available to all pupils of 13 years and upwards, and also, where necessary, to those over ten years old.

All Mantoux Positive cases were offered follow-up facilities. By co-operation with the Chest Physicians, these cases were examined and X-Rayed at the Chester Clinic to ascertain the cause of the enhanced reaction. These cases were kept under observation, when necessary, at the Chest Clinic.

The use of freeze-dried vaccine made the supply of B.C.G. Vaccine much easier (as it became unnecessary to order the vaccine several weeks in advance).

No. of Children, Young Persons and Students tested	...	...	628
No. of these Mantoux Positive	...	...	11
No. of these Mantoux Negative and given B.C.G. Vaccination	...	614	
No. absent for reading	...	...	3

#### (5) Anti-Tetanus Immunisation

The combination of a vaccine against Diphtheria, Whooping Cough and Tetanus (lock jaw) has proved beneficial and, in spite of the relatively few cases of Tetanus the use of this 'triple Antigen' has a vogue.

Certainly in no disease more than in Tetanus is prevention better than cure—especially as the cure of established Tetanus is extremely chancy.

The Triple Antigen is available to Doctors in the City on request or may be given at the Infant Welfare Clinics. The purpose of the combination is to avoid injections over and above those already necessary for protection against Diphtheria and Whooping Cough.

Arrangements were put into force with the Casualty Department of the Royal Infirmary whereby all city patients receiving Anti-Tetanic Serum were notified to the Health Department, and were told of the necessity to be immunised against Tetanus. A Clinic was started and the patients invited to attend for active Immunisation (as contrasted to the passive immunity received on the injection of A.T.S. at Hospital). The reason for this necessity is the danger of Anaphylaxis occurring on second injections once A.T.S. has been given. By being actively immunised, the necessity for A.T.S. does not arise, and therefore there is no risk of incurring Anaphylaxis. The active immunity against Tetanus must, of course, be kept up to strength by occasional injections.

During the year three patients were given such injections.

#### (6) Poliomyelitis Vaccination

The fortunate absence of outbreaks of Poliomyelitis is reflected in the steady decline in the numbers applying for vaccination. This is still available to infants, children, expectant mothers and adults up to 40 years of age, but it is regrettable that public reaction is apparently stimulated only when cases of Poliomyelitis are reported.

In practice, the oral vaccine has virtually replaced the Salk, injected vaccine, which is now very rarely requested.



The table shows numbers of doses administered during the year and totals:—

	(1967)	(Totals)
Third dose .....	853	24487
Second dose .....	880	11254
First dose .....	902	11583
Fourth dose, Children, five to 12 years .....	159	8173
Fourth dose, other .....	96	4844
	<hr/> 2890 <hr/>	<hr/> 60341 <hr/>

The Ministry now requires the keeping of Vaccination and Immunisation records only in respect of children under the age of 16, who have completed a Primary Course or received a Reinforcing dose of vaccine.

Notifications of and deaths from Poliomyelitis during the past years were as follows:—

Year	No. of Paralytic Cases	No. of Non-Paralytic Cases	Total	Deaths
1960 .....	1	2	3	—
1961 .....	3	—	3	1
1962 .....	—	—	—	1
1963 .....	—	—	—	—
1964 .....	—	1	1	—
1965 .....	—	1	1	—
1966 .....	—	—	—	—
1967 .....	—	—	—	—

### Yellow Fever

Immunisation facilities are available in Liverpool and Manchester at the respective Health Departments.

## 7. AMBULANCE SERVICE (Section 27)

The existing agreement with the adjacent counties is that the City will provide a service for a radius of 4 miles from Chester in the County of Flintshire, and fifteen miles in Cheshire. This arrangement with Cheshire is becoming obsolete because of the development of the County Services.

We had under consideration various methods of co-operation with the County Services. Mutual aid continues at a very satisfactory level.

The mileages run for other Authorities were:—

Year	Miles
1958 .....	19,726
1959 .....	15,223
1960 .....	7,873
1961 .....	5,737
1962 .....	6,446
1963 .....	4,939
1964 .....	4,484
1965 .....	4,501
1966 .....	2,228
1967 .....	5,348

### Emergency Conveyance of Patients by Air

Use was made of these arrangements on one occasion only when a man, badly injured in a car crash, was dying from renal failure because of his injuries. A helicopter from Valley, Anglesey, was requested and the patient was taken up at the Roodee in Chester and conveyed to Manchester Royal Infirmary, where, after some weeks of treatment he made a good recovery. The journey cost the Local Authority about £160—a small price to pay for saving a life.

Our congratulations go to the Doctors in Chester who, through their vigilance, foresaw and diagnosed the danger; the Doctors and Nursing Staff in Manchester who used their skill to such good effect, as well as to the Nurses and Ambulance Staff who successfully completed this delicate mission.

I appreciate the great help given by the Hospital Management Committee in making the necessary arrangements.

### Staff

The Ambulance Staff remained at one Ambulance Officer, one Deputy, a Clerk-Telephonist and eighteen Driver/Attendants. Overtime of two hours per week brought the minimum number of hours worked by each driver up to 42, but considerable overtime was necessitated to cover the gradually increasing work of the section.

### Ambulance Training

As it was not possible to send staff away on Training Courses, the Drivers were required to undergo First-Aid Courses each year, though the certificates issued by the First Aid Associations were valid for three years.

## Vehicles

The City Service comprises four ambulances and three sitting case vehicles, the latter being convertible to carry stretcher cases.

All the vehicles are equipped with the latest Transistorised Radio-Telephones so that they can communicate with the Ambulance Depot from anywhere within the Chester area and surroundings.

There is no direct communication between ambulances and the Casualty Department of the Royal Infirmary. Consideration is being given to a direct telephone link between the Ambulance Depot and the Hospitals.

## Petrol Supplies

Petrol Supplies are drawn from a Central Corporation Depot: local facilities have been arranged for emergency supplies at night, week-ends or other occasions when the Depot is closed.

Details in relation to mileage run and patients carried are as follows:—

Year	Total Miles	Total Number of Patients Carried
1960 .....	87,250 .....	21,403
1961 .....	90,327 .. ..	21,041
1962 .....	96,162 .....	22,157
1963 .....	105,232 .....	25,459
1964 .....	107,934 .....	27,857
1965 .....	110,452 .....	28,194
1966 .....	107,936 .....	25,026
1967 .....	108,325 .....	24,711

The increasing development of the contiguous services and alternative arrangements for the conveyance of Dee Banks pupils probably account for the reductions shown.

## Rail Cases

Arrangements were made for transport by rail of 27 patients as follows:

	Journeys	Patients	Mileage
Voucher supplied .....	7	7	1259
Voucher not supplied .....	20	20	1781
	<hr/> 27	<hr/> 27	<hr/> 3040 <hr/>

**Flying Squad Cases**

1964	.....	7 with Police escort	.....	Total	32
1965	.....	11 with Police escort	.....	Total	40
1966	.....	13 with Police escort	.....	Total	64
1967	.....	14 with Police escort	.....	Total	105

**Emergency Services**

In addition to the many routine duties performed by the Service (admissions to hospital, discharges, inter-hospital transfers, day psychiatric cases, welfare (reception) classes, conveyance of subnormals to Dee Banks, etc.), the ambulances are on call for the Emergency Midwifery Team to attend domiciliary confinements over a large area, and an Emergency Surgical Team.

The steady and remarkable increase in road traffic over the last few years and the fact that the two main General Hospitals are in the City, are reflected in the high number of journeys, mileage and patients carried, which are recorded in the following table.

# **AMBULANCE SERVICE—Year ended 31st March, 1968**

Local Authority	JOURNEYS					PATIENTS CARRIED												MILEAGE				
						STRETCHER		SITTING			ACC. & EM.											
	1	2	3	4	5 (1+2)	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	17 (8+11)	18	19	20	21	22 (18+19)
	A.	S.	T.C.	Wel.	Total	A.	S.	Total	A.	S.	Total	A.	S.	Total	T.C.	Wel.	Total	A.	S.	T.C.	Wel.	Total
City .....	3500	1606	30	24	5106	3701	110	3811	7533	12631	20164	1532	44	1576	1681	535	23975	53492	49485	1542	1406	102997
Cheshire .....	226	10	—	1	236	311	3	314	206	70	276	309	5	314	—	56	590	3364	479	—	291	3843
Flintshire .....	53	4	—	—	57	75	—	75	38	14	52	85	6	91	—	—	127	832	151	—	—	983
Other .....	3	4	—	—	7	9	2	11	2	6	8	—	—	—	—	—	19	346	176	—	—	522
TOTALS .....	3782	1624	30	25	5406	4096	115	4211	7779	12721	20500	1926	55	1981	1681	591	24711	58034	50291	1542	1697	108325

NOTE: A.—Ambulance; S.—Sitting Case Vehicle; T.C.—Training Centre; Wel.—Welfare.

Column 2 includes Columns 3 and 4; Columns 8 and 11 include 12—16; Columns 18 and 19 include 20 and 21.

## 8. PREVENTION OF ILLNESS, CARE AND AFTER-CARE (Section 28)

### (i) Tuberculosis

Close liaison between the Chest Clinic and the Health Department is maintained. One Health Visitor is appointed to attend at the Clinic and to visit tuberculosis patients in their homes.

Again I wish to thank the Doctors and Staff of the Chest Clinic for their great help during the year. Preventive Tuberculosis work has been enhanced and has assumed a more concrete and purposeful form. It was easier to assess the relative needs for rehousing of tuberculosis families and much greater activity in this field was possible.

Number of visits to patients by Health Visiting Staff	...	...	823
No. of patients assisted in T.B. Colonies	...	...	1

#### Contact Scheme (City residents attending Chest Clinic):

No. Skin Tested	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
No. found Positive	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. found Negative	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
No. Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	16
No. of New Contacts examined	...	...	...	...	...	...	30
No. of these found to have Tuberculosis	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
No. of Infants Vaccinated	...	...	...	...	...	...	690

**Free Milk.** The scales of application of the Free Milk Scheme were amended to conform to National Assistance Standards. Each individual case is visited by the Tuberculosis Visitor and referred to the Health Service Sub-Committee.

In some cases the supply of free milk was augmented by the issue of free eggs.

#### Tuberculosis Colony

One Tuberculosis patient is maintained at the Sherwood Village Settlement, Nottingham.

#### Protection of Children against Tuberculosis

The B.C.G. Scheme for vaccination of school children and students which was started in 1955 was continued, vaccination being done in the schools during the Autumn Term (for statistics see Vaccination and Immunisation).

The contact scheme was maintained by the staff of the Chest Clinic at the City Hospital throughout the year (figures above).

The Ministry of Health Circular on this subject recommended the X-Ray every three years of all those whose work brought them into close contact with groups of children. Thus School Staff, Children's Homes, Nursery Groups, Private Schools and many other Corporation staff are affected. Use is made of the Mass Radiography Unit of the Regional Hospital Board.



**Mass Radiography Unit**

This unit visited Blacon with the following results:—

	Male	Female	Total
No. examined .....	108	283	391
No. referred for re-examination ...	3	3	6
Tuberculosis .....	—	1	1
Carcinoma .....	1	—	1
No pathology found .....	2	2	4

**(ii) Blind Persons**

The Chester Blind Welfare Society give the following data:—

Numbers on Register at end of year:—

	M.	F.	TOTAL
Blind ... ..	41	73	114
Partially Sighted ... ..	21	20	41
	62	93	155

Four Blind persons were under the age of 16, and being educated in Special Schools. Nineteen were in the employable age groups 16—59, two of these were in the Workshop for the Blind, six employed under ordinary conditions and eleven others not available for work.

On the register of Partially Sighted—two were in Special Schools, one at a local school, five were employed and one available for employment.

**A.—Follow up of Registered Blind and Partially Sighted Persons**

	Cause of Disability			
	Cataract	Glaucoma	Retrolental Fibroplasia	Other
(i) No. of cases registered during year in respect of which Sec. F. of Form B.D.8 recommends:				
(a) No treatment:				
Blind ... ..	2	—	—	5
Partially Sighted ...	—	1	—	—
(b) Treatment (Medical Surgical or Optical):				
Blind ... ..	2	3	—	9
Partially Sighted ...	3	—	—	6
(ii) Number of cases at (i) (b) above which on follow-up action have received treatment:				
Blind ... ..	1	3	—	8
Partially Sighted ...	1	—	—	6

### B.—Ophthalmia Neonatorum

---

(i) Total number of cases notified during the year	... ..	—
(ii) Number of cases in which :—		
a. Vision lost		
b. Vision impaired		Nil.
c. Treatment continuing at end of year		

---

### (iii) Epileptics and Spastics

Epileptic and Spastic children of school age are dealt with under the Education Acts.

The Welfare Committee provides for the maintenance of two adult epileptics in colonies and two in special homes. Five adult spastics are on the register, two of whom attend a handicrafts class and are transported by the City Ambulances.

### (iv) Illness Generally—Prevention and Care

#### Laundry Service

The provision of Incontinence Pads has now almost entirely dispensed with the necessity for the provision of the usual Laundry facilities. When necessary the pads are supplied, free of charge, to patients nursed at home.

#### Chiropody Service

This service was instituted in 1961 in order to provide for persons who were housebound and therefore unable to receive treatment through the Welfare Department. Despite increased costs in January, 1967, the patient's contribution was maintained at 2/6d. per treatment.

No. of Cases treated	150
No. of Treatments	760

#### Nursing Equipment on Loan or Hire

Nursing equipment, for use in the home, was available through the Home Nursing Service. It is now customary that when the total hire payments of an article equals its actual cost (say in long term illness), the article then becomes the property of the patient.

Special items, such as the Ripple Bed, designed to prevent pressure sores, were available by arrangement.

The number of articles on loan during the year was 527.

### (v) Cervical Cytology Clinic

This commenced on 31st May, 1966, and was held at Blacon Clinic; sessions as and when necessary, and attendances by appointment.

	No. Examined	Positive	Negative
1966	243	—	243
1967	182	1	181

Specimens are obtained and examined at the R.H.B. Laboratory at the Royal Infirmary. Patients and their Doctors are notified of results by this Department.



## Convalescence

The Local Authority in certain instances provides for convalescence of persons not normally eligible under the National Health Act.

## 9. HOME HELPS (Section 29)

The unremitting demands on the Service continued throughout the year, when in an endeavour to cover the increasing work, the establishment was further expanded and at the end of the year consisted of the Organiser with 33 full-time, 12 part-time and three temporary part-time Helps.

Five additional full-time staff were appointed in January, 1967, bringing the establishment of Helps up to 33 full-time and 12 part-time.

In addition, three temporary part-time staff were appointed in June, 1967.

Since five additional full-time Home Helps were appointed in January, 1967, the number of hours help given to the aged has improved slightly. With three additional temporary part-time staff appointed in June to help out during absences, i.e. sick or on leave, there are still a few households left without help during the peak summer holiday period—July/August. However, as some of the aged prefer to manage thus during the absence of their usual Home Help for 1—2 weeks, the actual number of households without help is greatly reduced.

The following table details the work for the year:—

Type of Case	No. of Cases			Hours Worked		
	1965	1966	1967	1965	1966	1967
(a) Maternity .....	39	40	19	1065	1017	1137
(b) Tuberculosis .....	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Aged, Infirm and Chronic Sick	285	326	369	39026	50070	59589
(d) Mental Illness and Mental deficiency	12	10	8	833	631	851
(e) Other .....	46	21	32	1811	2585	1139
	<hr/> 382	<hr/> 397	<hr/> 425	<hr/> 42735	<hr/> 54303	<hr/> 62716

335 out of 425 cases were over 65 years of age (i.e. 79%) and they received 54,293 hours out of a total of 62,716 (i.e. 86%).

## 10. MENTAL HEALTH SERVICES

### Staff

During the year there was a diminution of the service, due entirely to staffing difficulties.

For two months at the latter end of 1967, the Mental Health Department was manned solely by the Senior Mental Welfare Officer. This unavoidably led to a decrease in the number of visits made to Pre-Care and After-Care Mentally Ill patients, and to Mentally Subnormal cases.

In November, a Mental Welfare Officer was appointed and the return of a Mental Welfare Officer from the two-year Social Work Course at the Liverpool College of Commerce is expected in 1968.

### **Training Centres**

Staffing difficulties were also experienced at Dee Banks School, but in May we obtained the services of a qualified Teacher of the Mentally Handicapped as Supervisor, plus the appointment of a qualified teacher, and qualified nursery assistant for the nursery class. All the other teaching staff were sent to Bristol University on a refresher course. In addition, the Principal Tutor at Manchester of the N.A.M.H. Course for Teachers of the Mentally Handicapped and her staff, visited the school weekly for a period of a month, giving their services voluntarily—a greatly appreciated act.

In the Adult Centre, one of the male staff was seconded to Birmingham on the N.A.M.H. one-year course. To cover his absence, another male instructor was employed. In December we lost the services of the Principal. Until a replacement was appointed, the Adult Centre was taken over by the Supervisor of the Junior School. To alleviate some of the burden on the staff, one of them, at her own request, was transferred from the Junior School to the Adult Centre. These difficulties obviously left a big burden on the remaining staff, both in the Junior School and Adult Centre, but thanks to their efforts a marked improvement is visible, and this is reflected in the happiness of the pupils and trainees.

During the year, Cheshire County Council provided accommodation for the Cheshire pupils in their own Centres. This allowed the waiting list of Chester and Flintshire cases to be cleared.

### **Physical Education Classes**

Police Cadets from the Training Department of the Cheshire Constabulary at Crewe gave their services voluntarily each Thursday for the pupils' benefit. These classes were greatly appreciated by pupils, as well as by the parents and staff of the School, and by the Local Authority.

### **Transport**

Transport is provided as necessary free of charge to pupils and trainees by a Motor Coach, Ambulance and the Departmental Mini-Bus.

### **Activities**

Regular monthly meetings of the Parent-Teacher Association are held at the School. Interesting programmes and fund raising schemes are arranged, and the money raised is used for the benefit of the children.

As in the past, both the Parent-Teacher Association and the Chester Branch of the National Society for Mentally Handicapped Children have once again given most generously to the school, and their gifts are gratefully acknowledged. Gifts were also received from the Sealand Youth Club.

### **Youth Club**

A Youth Club was commenced by the Principal and staff of the Adult Centre. The Club is open every Wednesday night and all trainees and friends are welcome. Many social activities, such as Dancing, Table Tennis, etc., are enjoyed.

## Residential Accommodation

### MENTALLY ILL

There were three City cases admitted to the Richmond Fellowship Home in Kilmorey Park, Chester, for periods of rehabilitation. It was necessary to extend the period in two cases beyond the usual six months. Patients contribute towards their upkeep here, if they are earning, but the major cost is borne by the Local Health Authority. Admissions and discharges are controlled by the Consultant Psychiatrists.

### SUBNORMAL

I am pleased to report a substantial improvement in the accommodation for subnormal patients. During this year we were able to place nine cases into Permanent Care, and now only have one case on the waiting list for admission. One case was assisted in private accommodation by the Handicapped Children's Society.

### SHORT TERM CARE

As in previous years, no difficulties were experienced in placing cases for short term care, but I would re-emphasise the importance of early application, if parents wish to avail themselves of this service, in order to allow the Hospitals adequate time to make the necessary arrangements.

### GUARDIANSHIP

There were no cases under guardianship during 1967.

The following table gives details of duties performed by Mental Welfare Officers during the year:—

	Mentally Ill			(Severely) Subnormal		
	M.	F.	Total	M.	F.	Total
Informal Admission .....	48	96	155	4	5	9
Emergency Admissions (Sec. 29 Mental Health Act	9	12	21	—	—	—
'Observation' Admissions (Sec. 25)	8	16	24	—	—	—
'Treatment' Admissions (Sec. 26)	1	1	2	—	—	—
Admissions through Courts, &c. (Sec. 60, 65 & 136)	1	—	1	—	—	—
Reclassification in Hospital (Sec. 25) v	3	3	6	—	—	—
Section 26 .....	1	6	7	—	—	—
No Action cases .....	1	3	4	—	—	—
Total Number of Admissions ...	71	134	205	4	5	9
Pre-Care and After-Care Visits			2703			344

The Local Authority took part in the National Mental Health Week activities and Dee Banks was open to the public.

# NUMBER OF PATIENTS UNDER LOCAL HEALTH AUTHORITY CARE AT 31st DECEMBER, 1967

42

	Mentally Ill				Psychopathic				Subnormal				Severely Subnormal				Total Subnormal & Total		
	Under 16 and over 16				Under 16 and over 16				Under 16 and over 16				Under 16 and over 16				Severely Subnormal Under 16 and over 16		
	M. (1)	F. (2)	M. (3)	F. (4)	M. (5)	F. (6)	M. (7)	F. (8)	M. (9)	F. (10)	M. (11)	F. (12)	M. (13)	F. (14)	M. (15)	F. (16)	(17)	(18)	
1. Total number	—	1	70	151	11	44	—	—	—	5	8	11	7	44	39	4	3	8	9
2. Attending day training centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	11	7	12	11	3	2	2	1
3. Awaiting entry thereto	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
4. Receiving home training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
5. Awaiting home training	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
6. Resident in L.A. home/hostel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
7. Awaiting residence in L.A. home/hostel	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
8. Resident at L.A. expense in other residential home/hostel	—	—	—	2	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	2
9. Resident at L.A. expense by boarding out in private house	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
10. Attending day hospitals	—	1	3	2	—	3	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9
11. Receiving home visits and not included in lines 2—10:—																			
(a) Suitable to attend training centre	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	9	7	1	—	3	2
(b) Others	—	—	67	147	11	41	—	—	5	8	—	—	—	23	21	—	1	3	6
1. No. of patients in L.H.A. area on waiting list for admission to hospital at 31-12-67:—																			
(a) In urgent need of hospital care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Not in urgent need of hospital care	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
(c) Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	1
2. No. of admissions for temporary residential care (e.g. to relieve the family during 1967:—																			
(a) To N.H.S. hospitals	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	1
(b) To L.A. residential accommodation	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(c) Elsewhere	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—
(d) Total	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	—	4



**NUMBER OF PATIENTS REFERRED TO LOCAL HEALTH  
AUTHORITY DURING YEAR ENDED 31st DECEMBER, 1967**

REFERRED BY	Mentally Ill Under 16 over.			Psychopathic Under 16 over			Subnormal Under 16 over			Severely Subnormal Under 16 over			Total Subnormal & Severely Subnormal Under 16 and over		Grand Total Cols. 1-16 (19)	
	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	M.	F.	M. F.	Under 16	over 16		
	(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	(8)	(9)	(10)	(11)	(12)	(13)	(14)		(15)
(a) General practitioners	...	...	—	—	41	101	—	—	2	3	—	—	—	—	—	147
(b) Hospitals, on discharge from in-patient treatment	...	...	—	1	36	73	—	—	3	5	—	—	—	—	—	118
(c) Hospitals, after or during out-patient or day treatment	...	...	—	—	9	17	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	26
(d) Local education authorities	...	...	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	—	1	—	1	1	—	3
(e) Police and courts	...	...	—	—	10	7	—	—	1	—	—	—	—	—	—	18
(f) Other sources	...	...	—	—	25	38	—	—	—	1	—	—	—	1	1	66
(g) Totals	...	...	—	1	121	236	—	—	6	9	—	1	—	1	1	378



## **NATIONAL ASSISTANCE ACT, 1948**

No cases were compulsorily removed during the year.

### **FAMILY CASEWORKER**

To cope with Problem Families in the City, a Family Caseworker was first appointed in 1964. As she worked single handed, her case load was heavy and a great deal of her time was taken up with liaison between officers in Children's Education, Health, Housing and Welfare Departments and the various voluntary bodies in the City, Probation Service and other important units.

One cannot expect remarkable results under such circumstances, but this appointment is a step towards the providing of family advice units which some large Authorities have.

Our activities in this field were interrupted with the resignation of the Family Caseworker and, at the time of writing, the vacancy had not been filled eight months later.

### **MEDICAL EXAMINATIONS**

Medical Examinations for other Departments of the Corporation are made by the Assistant Medical Officers of Health, and at the time of writing, no charge is made on these Departments:—

#### **(1) Residential Nurseries**

The Medical Officers carried out routine examinations of the children on admission to the Children's Nurseries, on discharge and other special occasions.

#### **(2) Superannuation Examinations**

Staff of all Corporation Departments were examined by the Medical Officers for the purpose of determining their fitness for (a) Employment, (b) Entry into the various Sickness Pay Schemes, (c) Entry into the Corporation Superannuation Scheme.

In the case of Staff associated with school children, the examinations have included X-Ray of chest (usually done at the Mass Radiography Unit) and for teachers in the Education Department, full reports on Forms 4 R.T.C. and 28 R.Q. were made.

The number of examinations in the year was 547 and for comparison with previous years:—

1960: 352 1961: 331 1962: 456 1963: 395 1964: 438 1965: 523 1966: 560

#### **(3) Examination of Transport Staff**

It was decided that medical examinations for Public Service Vehicle Licences should be carried out by the Assistant Medical Officers of Health at the same time as they do the superannuation examinations, and that they should give the medical certificate without charge to the candidate

### CREMATION REFEREES

On the opening of the City Crematorium at Blacon, in November, 1965, the Medical Officer of Health and Deputy undertook the duties of Cremation Referee and Deputy.

	1966	1967
Certificates completed ... ..	1031	911

### SEWERAGE AND SEWAGE DISPOSAL

Work is proceeding according to plan on the reconstruction of the Disposal Works at Sealand Road, the first and second stages having been completed and now in operation. The final stage, the completion of the mechanical aeration plant, which will produce a Royal Commission Standard effluent is expected in early 1968.

### WATER SUPPLY

The supply which is drawn from the River Dee, is provided by the Chester Waterworks Company, and is examined every two weeks for bacterial contents, and every month chemically.

**Bacteriological Sampling** shows the usual contamination of the river, but the samples taken at the filters and in the town have always been first class.

Plumbo solvency has remained at a low level with the pH averaging 6.8.

The supply was examined on the following dates and found to be satisfactory:—

4th and 18th January.	13th and 26th July.
8th and 22nd February.	11th and 23rd August.
9th and 22nd March.	6th and 20th September.
12th and 26th April.	4th and 26th October.
10th, 11th, 19th, 24th and 25th May.	8th, 11th and 26th November.
7th and 21st June.	6th and 20th December.

The number of dwelling houses and number of population supplied from public mains was:—

	Supplied direct to Houses	By Standpipe
Houses supplied .....	20,745	3
Persons supplied .....	60,360	5

### Fluoride Content and Fluoridation

A special analysis of the water showed a trace only of fluorides in the supply (about 0.1 parts per million).

No further consideration or amendment of policy by the Authority resulted and the question of added Fluoride remained deferred.

## WATER

The City water supply is drawn from the River Dee and supplied by the Chester Waterworks Company. The water is filtered and chlorinated at the Company's works.

The standard of purity and adequacy of supply have been maintained during the year, the water being graded 'Class I'.

Bacteriological examinations of the water supply including water from various filter beds have been carried out twice a month. In addition, chemical analyses of water from a consumer's tap have been carried out by the Public Analyst every month. and the following table gives the result of these analyses, which are shown in parts per million of water.

### CHEMICAL EXAMINATION OF CITY WATER SUPPLY

Parts per Million	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	April	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
Total Solids	215.0	181.0	173.0	170.0	203.0	268.0	292.0	238.0	121.0	110.0	171.0	240.0
Nitrogen as free and Saline Ammonia	0.04	0.07	Nil	0.05	0.09	0.04	0.02	Nil	0.02	0.03	0.08	0.08
Nitrogen as Albuminoid Ammonia	Nil	0.02	Nil	Nil	0.02	0.02	0.01	Nil	Nil	Nil	0.03	0.03
Nitrogen as Nitrites	‡	Nil	Nil	Nil	‡	Nil	*	°	Nil	‡	Nil	‡
Nitrogen as Nitrates	0.5	1.5	1.5	2.5	0.5	6.0	1.0	1.6	0.5	0.5	0.5	1.0
Chlorides as Cl.	26.0	30.0	24.0	31.0	25.0	39.0	48.0	35.0	20.0	15.0	26.0	32.0
Oxygen absorbed from Permanganate in four hours at 27°C.	0.4	0.7	0.9	1.0	1.4	1.0	0.6	0.2	0.2	0.7	2.0	1.1
Total Hardness	102.0	106.0	99.0	109.0	113.0	140.0	136.0	118.0	55.0	45.0	100.0	111.0
Temporary Hardness	60.0	68.0	52.0	64.0	62.0	66.0	50.0	76.0	30.0	20.0	56.0	52.0
Permanent Hardness	42.0	38.0	47.0	45.0	41.0	74.0	86.0	42.0	25.0	25.0	44.0	49.0
Alkalinity	60.0	68.0	52.0	64.0	62.0	66.0	50.0	76.0	30.0	20.0	56.0	52.0
Free Chlorine	0.03	0.15	Nil	0.1	0.12	0.07	0.03	0.07	0.03	Nil	Nil	Nil
Poisonous Metals	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Potassium as K	2.3	2.6	2.6	2.5	3.2	3.1	4.3	2.9	1.5	1.0	2.8	1.8
Anionic Synthetic Detergents	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Cyanides and Thiocyanates	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Manganese as Mn.	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Phenols	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Reaction, pH.	6.1	7.05	7.0	7.3	6.7	7.4	7.3	7.4	7.0	6.65	6.9	7.3

§—Negative.

†—Trace.

‡—Slight Trace.

°—Fair Trace.

\*—Mod. Trace.

# Chief Public Health Inspector's Report

## 1967

### INSPECTION OF AREA

#### ENVIRONMENTAL HYGIENE

Complaints received—Dwellings	...	...	...	445
Complaints received—Other Premises	...	...	...	119
Visits in respect of Complaints—Dwellings	...	...	...	2719
Visits in respect of Complaints—Other Premises	...	...	...	443

#### VISITS TO PREMISES REGARDING:—

				First	Inspections Sbsqnt.	Total
(a) Defects and Repairs	...	...	...	199	999	1198
(b) Overcrowding	...	...	...	11	9	20
(c) Vermin	...	...	...	120	149	269
(d) Dustbins	...	...	...	17	36	53
(e) Other Purposes	...	...	...	313	367	680
Houses in Proposed Clearance Areas:—						
(a) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	138
(b) Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	549
Individual Unfit Houses:—						
(a) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	21
(b) Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	11
Houses in Multiple Occupation:—						
(a) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	46
(b) Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	68
Factories, visits	...	...	...	...	...	155
Offices, Shops and Railway Premises:—						
(a) Inspections	...	...	...	...	...	326
(b) Other Visits	...	...	...	...	...	42
(c) Investigations into Accidents	...	...	...	...	...	31
Atmospheric Pollution, visits to measuring instruments	...	...	...	...	...	149
Smoke Nuisances Visits	...	...	...	...	...	31
Noise Nuisances Visits	...	...	...	...	...	31
Animal Boarding Establishments inspections	...	...	...	...	...	4
Brooks and Streams, inspections	...	...	...	...	...	20
Open Ground and Common Passages, inspections	...	...	...	...	...	28
Pet Animal Shops, inspections	...	...	...	...	...	7
Destruction of Rats and Mice, visits	...	...	...	...	...	3846

### Drainage Work:—

(a) No. of Premises involved	...	...	...	...	317
(b) Inspections	...	...	...	...	847
(c) Tests applied	...	...	...	...	172
Premises disinfected after infectious diseases			...	...	4
Premises disinfested for vermin	...	...	...	...	44

## FOOD HYGIENE, ETC.

### Inspections of:—

Bakehouses	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Butchers' Shops and Meat Depots	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Cake Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
Dairies and Milk Dealers' Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	59
Fishmongers	...	...	...	...	...	...	6
Food Vehicles	...	...	...	...	...	...	86
Fried Fish Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	5
General Provision Shops	...	...	...	...	...	...	25
Greengrocers	...	...	...	...	...	...	9
Hotels and Guest Houses	...	...	...	...	...	...	33
Licensed Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	165
Restaurants and Cafes	...	...	...	...	...	...	89
Sweets and Ice Cream Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	21
Other Food Premises	...	...	...	...	...	...	74
Food Inspection Visits	...	...	...	...	...	...	184

### ADMINISTRATION:—

Number of letters sent ...	...	...	...	...	...	1730
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## Public Health Act, 1936

Number of Preliminary Notices served	...	...	...	42
Number of Statutory Notices served	...	...	...	27

## HOUSING

## Slum Clearance

The following areas have been represented and/or confirmed during 1967:—

(a) Areas Represented but not Confirmed							No. of Houses
Overleigh Road, No. 1	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Bold Square	...	...	...	...	...	...	11
Handbridge	...	...	...	...	...	...	39
							<hr/> 54



**(b) Areas Represented and Confirmed**

Christleton Road, Nos. 1 and 2	...	...	...	...	40
Overleigh Road, No. 2	...	...	...	...	8
					<hr/> 48 <hr/>

**(c) Areas Represented in 1965 and 1966 and Confirmed in 1967**

Boughton	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
Curzon Street, Nos. 1 and 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	34
Bunce Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	4
Abbots Meads, Nos. 1 and 2	...	...	...	...	...	...	8
St. James Street	...	...	...	...	...	...	92
Richmond Terrace, Nos. 1, 2 and 3	...	...	...	...	...	...	26
							<hr/> 178 <hr/>

**Individual Unfit Dwellings**

Undertakings were accepted to close 15 privately owned individually unfit dwellings and a resolution made to close five dwellings owned by the Corporation. A demolition order was made in respect of one house.

Nineteen dwellings which were the subject of undertakings were vacated during the year.

**Houses in Multiple Occupation**

Fourteen houses in respect of which directions are in operation under Section 19 Housing Act, 1961, to limit the number of persons occupying the houses dependent upon the facilities provided were inspected regularly throughout the year. Two new directions were given.

The direction on one house was revoked following discontinuation of the use of the premises as a house in multiple occupation and directions on three houses were varied following installation of additional facilities.

A warning letter was issued by the Council in respect of one house in multiple occupation.

**CLEAN AIR**

During the year, four notifications and applications for prior approval for the alteration or installation of furnaces under Section 3 of the Clean Air Act, 1956, were received and approved by the Council. Two applications were for gas fired installations, and two for boilers fired by oil.

Four complaints of smoke emissions were investigated, three of which were dealt with satisfactorily and in the fourth case complaint was first received in December and works are in hand.

Eight complaints of offensive smells and fumes alleged to be from the Leadworks were received and were referred to H.M. Inspector Alkali, etc., Works.

During 1967, eighty-seven complaints were received mainly from residents in the Saltney, Curzon Park and Lache areas of offensive smells emanating from an Animal by-products Factory situated outside the City area as follows:—

Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.
7	4	15	12	6	20	15	4	1	1	1	1

Each complaint was forwarded to the Chief Public Health Inspector of the area in which the factory is situated and it is confirmed by that Authority, that further works designed to overcome the nuisance were completed on 16th June, 1967.

On 23rd July, 1967, a fire occurred at these premises which stopped production until 6th September, 1967, when production on a limited scale recommenced.

## MEASUREMENT OF ATMOSPHERIC POLLUTION

For the purposes of the National Survey of Air Pollution, three volumetric instruments for the daily measurement of smoke and sulphur dioxide in the atmosphere in Chester were sited in the following types of areas until 31st March, 1967, when readings were discontinued by the Council:—

### (a)—A Commercial District.

Health Department, Hunter's Walk.

### (b)—A Residential District with a high population density.

The Elms, Hoole Road.

### (c)—A Residential District with a low population density.

Blacon Infants' School, Carlisle Road.

The Annual Averages showing Smoke and Sulphur Dioxide concentrations (in microgrammes per cubic metre of air) at these sites over the six years during which readings were taken in Chester are as follows:—

		HEALTH DEPARTMENT		THE ELMS		BLACON SCHOOL	
		Sulphur		Sulphur		Sulphur	
		Smoke	Dioxide	Smoke	Dioxide	Smoke	Dioxide
1961	.....	142.0	149.4	214.8	167.3	*	*
1962	.....	148.6	141.9	206.5	149.4	111.5	84.8
1963	.....	146.6	188.3	189.3	189.2	130.9	140.8
1964	.....	131.75	182.4	186.2	189.0	125.0	125.6
1965	.....	112.0	124.0	174.0	148.5	100.0	86.4
1966	.....	78.75	94.8	151.3	115.0	91.4	75.8

\*Readings commenced 1st January, 1962

# FOOD HYGIENE (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1960

Detailed inspections of food premises continued during the year.

On initial inspection, the premises were classified following consideration of (a) suitability of premises, (b) type and condition of equipment, (c) methods employed and (d) general standards of hygiene.

Where necessary, the attention of proprietors and management was called by interview and letter to defects, etc., requesting compliance with the Regulations and co-operation in order to improve the grading classification of premises.

Such co-operation is usually given willingly, resulting in an improvement in standards without need for statutory action.

The following table shows the classification of food premises at the end of 1967:—

Excellent .....	90
Good .....	420
Fair .....	188
Poor .....	1
Bad .....	—
<b>TOTAL ...</b>	<b>699</b>

The following is a list of the food premises in the City, classified by the main type of food business carried on, showing those which comply with Regulations 16 (provision of wash-hand basins, hot and cold water, soap, nail brushes and clean towels) and Regulations 19 (provision of sinks and hot and cold water, etc.) of the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960:

	No. of Premises	No. fitted to comply with Regulation 16	No. to which Regulation 19 applies	No. of Premises fitted to comply with Regulation 19
Bakehouses .....	7	7	7	7
Butchers' Shops and Meat Depots .....	61	60	61	60
Cake Shops .....	20	19	20	20
Canteens .....	44	44	44	44
Fishmongers .....	22	22	22	22
Fried Fish Shops .....	20	20	20	20
General Provisions Shops .....	122	121	122	121
Greengrocers .....	52	49	52	52
Hotels and Guest Houses .....	33	33	33	33
Licensed Premises .....	161	161	161	161
Restaurants, Cafes and Snack Bars	57	57	57	57
Sweet and Ice Cream Shops .....	84	83	81	81
Other Food Premises .....	16	16	16	16

Eighty-four inspections of stalls which include food vehicles were also made during the year under the Food Hygiene (Markets, Stalls and Delivery Vehicles) Regulations, 1966.

Lectures and demonstrations have been given to staffs of food premises and various organisations on the principles of food hygiene and the potential dangers due to the neglect of personal and kitchen hygiene.

Two courses each of 14 lectures on food hygiene were also given to food handlers by one of the Public Health Inspectors at the College of Further Education. The courses were based on the syllabus of the Royal Society of Health and, after both written and oral external examination at the termination of the courses, a qualifying Diploma certificate was issued by the Society to 42 successful candidates.

## LICENSED PREMISES

One hundred and sixty-five visits were made to licensed premises and a comprehensive report submitted to the Licensing Justices. The premises were also inspected regarding their compliance with the Food Hygiene (General) Regulations, 1960, and where necessary attention has been called to any matters required for compliance with the Regulations.

A few licensed premises have closed. Works of improvement and modernisation continued steadily, and with two exceptions which have since been dealt with, the general standard of hygiene and cleanliness was good.

# FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955

Table showing administrative action in respect of samples certified as being not genuine.

Sample No.	Article	Analyst's Report	Action taken and Remarks						
133 (Informal)	Cream Doughnuts	It is a sample of doughnuts in which the filler consists of imitation cream. Section 47 of the Food and Drugs Act 1955 prohibits the sale of any article of food containing a substance which resembles cream in appearance but is not cream.	With the approval of the City Council the matter was taken up with the retailer and arrangements made for suitable notices to be displayed in the shop.						
147 (Informal)	Cheese	<p>It is a sample of cheese having the parts as under:—</p> <table><tr><td>Fat .....</td><td>43 per cent.</td></tr><tr><td>Water .....</td><td>12.6 per cent.</td></tr><tr><td>Fat on dry matter .....</td><td>49.7 per cent.</td></tr></table> <p>The above composition corresponds with the description for full fat hard cheese. Regulation 5(2)(a) of the Cheese Regulations, 1965, requires cheese of this composition to carry the above description on a label. The sample did not contain this description.</p>	Fat .....	43 per cent.	Water .....	12.6 per cent.	Fat on dry matter .....	49.7 per cent.	By resolution of the City Council the attention of both the manufacturers and retailer of the cheese was drawn to the result of the analysis and arrangements made for the cheese to be suitably labelled.
Fat .....	43 per cent.								
Water .....	12.6 per cent.								
Fat on dry matter .....	49.7 per cent.								



# **FOOD AND DRUGS ACT, 1955—contd.**

Table showing administrative action in respect of samples certified as  
being not genuine.

Sample No.	Article	Analyst's Report	Action taken and Remarks
168 (Informal)	Omelette (Spanish)	<p>It is an article containing two separate mixtures on which the ingredients are not listed on the innermost wrappers or containers.</p> <p>Article 4(1) of the Labelling of Food Order, 1953, requires that if a food is prepacked in more than one wrapper or container, the innermost wrapper or container must contain a list of the ingredients. A list of the ingredients was given on the outer wrapper of this article, but not on the inner ones.</p>	By resolution of the City Council the attention of the manufacturers of the omelette was drawn to the result of the analysis.

## THE MILK AND DAIRIES (GENERAL) REGULATIONS, 1959

Part III of these Regulations requires the registration of persons carrying on the trade of Milk Distributor, and of premises which are used as dairies (not being Dairy Farms).

The following are premises within the City from which milk is sold:—

Premises registered as Dairies	...	...	...	...	...	4
Distributors with premises in the City	...	...	...	...	...	86

## THE MILK (SPECIAL DESIGNATIONS) REGULATIONS, 1963 AND 1965

Two Dealer's (Pre-Packed Milk) Licences for the sale of designated milk were issued to cover the remainder of the five year period ending 31st December, 1970.

There are no milk heat treatment plants within the City.

### MILK

#### Chemical Analysis

Total Samples Analysed	...	...	...	...	...	53
Number certified 'not genuine'	...	...	...	...	...	Nil

#### BACTERIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

Results of the various tests applied to 76 samples of milk submitted for examination are shown in the following table:—

Designation	No. of Samples	Test Applied	Number	
			Passed	Failed
Pasteurised	25	Phosphatase	25	—
		Methylene Blue	25	—
Pasteurised, Homogenised	14	Phosphatase	14	—
		Methylene Blue	14	—
Channel Island Pasteurised	7	Phosphatase	7	—
		Methylene Blue	7	—
Untreated, Farm Bottled or Cartoned	11	Methylene Blue	10	1
Sterilised	16	Turbidity	16	—
Ultra Heat Treated	3	Phosphatase	3	—
		Methylene Blue	3	—

#### NOTES:—

(a) The 'Phosphatase Test' assesses the efficiency of pasteurisation.

(b) The 'Methylene Blue Test' assesses keeping quality and cleanliness.

The attention of the Producer, Retailers and Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food was called to the unsatisfactory sample.

## BIOLOGICAL EXAMINATIONS

### (a) For Tuberculosis

Seven samples of Untreated Milk were sent to the Public Health Laboratory, Chester, for examination for the presence of tubercle bacillus.

All were certified to be negative.

### (b) For Brucella Abortus

---

No of Samples Examined	Results		Culture or G.P.I.	
	Positive	Ring Test Negative	Positive	Negative
7	1	6	—	1

---

(Untreated Milk)

---

Guinea Pig Inoculation and Culture Tests are carried out when samples are found to be Ring Test Positive, in order to confirm the presence or otherwise of the brucella organism.

### The Liquid Egg (Pasteurised) Regulations, 1963

There are no egg pasteurisation plants in the district and no samples of liquid egg were submitted for the Alpha Amylase test during the year.

## ICE CREAM

The fat content of the six samples analysed is shown in the following table:—

---

FAT CONTENT PER CENT.									
Standard five per cent.								Number of Samples	
5 and under 6	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	—
6 and under 7	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3
7 and under 8	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	3

---

The samples also satisfied the tests for milk solids and were reported to be genuine.

## Bacteriological Samples

### Ice Cream (Heat Treatment, etc.) Regulations, 1959

During the year seven samples of ice cream were bacteriologically examined at the Public Health Laboratory, Chester.

#### Results:

	Number of Samples
Grade 1—Satisfactory .....	5
Grade 2—Satisfactory .....	2

## SLAUGHTER OF ANIMALS ACT, 1958

One new and 12 renewal licences were issued to Slaughtermen during the year.

All slaughtering of animals in the City for human consumption is carried out at the Public Abattoir, Sealand Trading Estate.

#### Animals slaughtered during 1967:—

Cattle ... ..	6612
Calves ... ..	212
Sheep ... ..	29403
Pigs ... ..	5866
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>42093</b>

## MEAT AND FOOD INSPECTION

In accordance with the Meat Inspection Regulations, 1963, all animals slaughtered and meat dressed in the City are inspected by the Meat Inspector at the Abattoir.

#### Food condemned during the year amounted to:—

	Tons	Cwts.	Qrs.	Lbs.
Meat and Offal at the Public Abattoir ... ..	24	16	2	18
Food at other premises throughout the City ... ..	9	13	1	17
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>34</b>	<b>10</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>7</b>

The following tables show (1) percentage of animals affected with disease and (2) details of all food condemned.

TABLE I.

# CARCASSES AND OFFAL INSPECTED AND CONDEMNED IN WHOLE OR IN PART

	Cattle excluding Cows	Cows	Calves	Sheep & Lambs	Pigs
Number killed ... ..	6396	216	212	29403	5866
Number inspected ... ..	6396	216	212	29403	5866
<b>All Diseases except Tuberculosis and Cysticercus Bovis</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ...	2	1	4	15	15
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	3928	186	3	10425	2651
Percentage ... ..	60.97	87.5	3.30	35.51	45.45
<b>Tuberculosis only</b>					
Whole carcasses condemned ..	—	—	—	—	—
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ..	1	—	—	—	2
Percentage ... ..	0.016	—	—	—	0.034
<b>Cysticercosis</b>					
Carcasses of which some part or organ was condemned ...	12	—	—	—	—
Carcasses submitted to treat- ment by refrigeration ...	12	—	—	—	—
Generalised & totally con- demned ... ..	—	—	—	—	—
Percentage ... ..	0.19	—	—	—	—



**TABLE II.**  
**UNSOUND FOOD**  
**Meat Condemned at Public Abattoir**

	Article			lbs.	Reason for Condemnation
<b>BEEF</b>					
1 beast carcase	...	...	...	191	Johne's disease and emaciation
1 beast carcase	...	...	...	465	Acute septic metritis
1 beast carcase	...	...	...	410	Emaciation and Oedema
<b>PORK</b>					
2 pig carcasses	...	...	...	171	Acute septic pleurisy
5 pig carcasses	...	...	...	444	Acute septic pneumonia
1 pig carcase	...	...	...	101	Acute septic peritonitis
2 pig carcasses	...	...	...	80	Emaciation and Oedema
4 pig carcasses	...	...	...	401	Pyæmia
1 pig carcase	...	...	...	99	Jaundice
<b>LAMB</b>					
11 sheep carcasses	...	...	...	289	Emaciation and Oedema
1 sheep carcase	...	...	...	34	Febrility
2 sheep carcasses	...	...	...	65	Moribund
1 sheep carcase	...	...	...	60	Septicaemia
<b>VEAL</b>					
2 calf carcasses	...	...	...	109	Joint ill
1 calf carcase	...	...	...	55	Navel ill
1 calf carcase	...	...	...	45	Septicaemia
<b>VISCERA</b>	...	...	...	52284	Localised disease parasitic and other conditions

**Other Food Condemned**

<b>MISCELLANEOUS</b>				lbs	
Tinned Food	...	...	...	9529	Pierced, Blown, etc.
Other Food	...	...	...	12132	Contamination, Decomposition, Infestation, etc.

**POULTRY INSPECTION**

There are no poultry processing premises in the City.

**OFFICES, SHOPS AND RAILWAY PREMISES  
ACT, 1963**

This Act makes provision for the health, safety and welfare of persons employed in the above premises.

### Registration and General Inspections

Class of Premises	Number of premises registered during 1967	Total number of registered premises at end of 1967	Number of registered premises receiving general inspection during the year
Offices ... ..	38	347	63
Retail Shops ... ..	65	571	229
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	6	40	9
Catering Establishments open to the public, Canteens	6	96	25
Fuel Storage Depots ...	—	—	—
<b>TOTALS ...</b>	<b>115</b>	<b>1054</b>	<b>326</b>
Number of visits of all kinds by inspectors to Registered Premises ... .. 399			

#### Analysis of persons employed in Registered Premises by workplace:

Class of Workplace	Number of Persons Employed
Offices ... ..	4337
Retail Shops ... ..	4806
Wholesale Departments, Warehouses	716
Catering Establishments open to public	1060
Canteens ... ..	72
Fuel Storage Depots	9
	<b>11000</b>
(4,082 Males, 6,918 Females)	

Exemptions ... ..	Nil
Prosecutions ... ..	Nil
Complaints made under Section 22	Nil
Interim Orders Granted	Nil
Inspectors appointed under Section 52 (1) or (5) of the Act (one engaged in work under the Act) ... ..	7
Other staff employed for most of its time on work in connec- tion with the Act ... ..	Nil

## ACCIDENTS

Accidents to persons employed in registered premises must be notified under the Act and the following tables show the number of accidents reported, the action taken following investigations and an analysis of the causes of the accidents:—

### Reported Accidents

Workplace	Number Reported and Investigated	Action Taken			
		Prosecution	Formal Warning	Informal Advice	No Action
Offices ... ..	4	Nil	Nil	4	Nil
Retail Shops ... ..	15	Nil	Nil	15	Nil
Wholesale Shops, Warehouses	2	Nil	Nil	2	Nil
Catering Establishments open to public, Canteens	10	Nil	Nil	10	Nil
Fuel Storage Depots ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Totals	31	Nil	Nil	31	Nil

### Analysis of Reported Accidents

	Offices	Retail Shops	Wholesale Warehouses	Catering Establishments open to the Public, Canteens	Fuel Storage Depots
Machinery .. ..	Nil	1	1	2	Nil
Transport ... ..	Nil	1	Nil	Nil	Nil
Falls of Persons ...	Nil	6	Nil	3	Nil
Stepping on or striking against object or person	2	2	Nil	Nil	Nil
Handling goods ...	1	2	1	2	Nil
Struck by falling object	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Fires and explosions ...	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Electricity ... ..	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil	Nil
Use of hand tools ...	1	2	Nil	2	Nil
Not otherwise specified	Nil	1	Nil	1	Nil

## PREVENTION OF DAMAGE BY PESTS ACT, 1949 RODENT CONTROL

The sewer manholes in the central area of the City were treated with the poison fluoracetamide in the Spring, Summer and Autumn, in an endeavour to clear completely these sewers which were still infested last year.

During Spring and Autumn selected manholes were poisoned on the older sewers which have been infested in the past.

The Autumn treatment was preceded by a test bait and the results are given below:—

Area treated	Number of Manholes Poisoned in March and Oct. and Test Baited in September			Results of Sept. Test Bait		
				C	P	N
Garden Lane ... ..	6			—	—	6
Newton ... ..	15			—	—	15
Newtown ... ..	75			—	—	75
Town ... ..	115			—	—	115
Boughton ... ..	29			—	—	29
Handbridge and Saltney	41			—	—	41
Hoole ... ..	6			—	—	6
TOTALS ... ..	287			—	—	287

C — Complete Take.      P — Part Take.      N — No Take.

The results this year show that the sewer treatments carried out over the last few years with fluoracetamide have finally completely cleared rats from the older sewers in the City.

Selective treatment of the sewers will continue in order to keep them clear of rats. It is not possible to guarantee that the sewers will be kept completely free from rats, but any re-infestation which may occur will be revealed by annual test baiting and should be very minor and readily controlled.

### SURFACE INFESTATIONS

Besides treatment of the sewers; the refuse tip, sewage works, river and canal banks, together with building and demolition sites are kept under routine observation and treated when necessary. Regular inspections of

'black spots' (sites which have been subject to rat infestations in the past) which were commenced in 1965, were again increased in 1967, in a general move towards dealing with infestations in a preventive manner.

Number of 'black spots' ... ..	140
Number of visits to 'black spots' ... ..	530
Number of 'black spots' found infested ... ..	19

The programme of sewer treatment and black spot inspection was carried out in consultation with and on the recommendation of the Regional Officer, Infestation Control Division of the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food as part of a plan in which the Council is co-operating with the Ministry to reduce the rat population in the City.

Difficulty is still being experienced in dealing with mice which are confirmed to be resistant to Warfarin and which are present particularly in the central area of the City.

Public sewers, Corporation properties and all private houses are treated free of charge, whereas costs are recovered from the occupiers when commercial and industrial premises are treated.

The following shows the new form of Annual Report as required by the Ministry of Agriculture, Fisheries and Food.

#### RODENT CONTROL—REPORT FOR 1967

	TYPE OF PROPERTY	
	Non Agricultural	Agricultural
1. Number of Properties in District	23885	10
2. (a) Total number of properties (including nearby premises) inspected following notification ... ..	655	—
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats ... ..	219	—
(ii) Mice ... ..	390	—
3. (a) Total number of properties inspected for rats and/or mice for reasons other than notification ... ..	140	—
(b) Number infested by:		
(i) Rats ... ..	19	—
(ii) Mice ... ..	—	—
4. Were any sewers infested by rats during the year? ... ..	No	



## PET ANIMALS ACT, 1951

The Act regulates conditions under which pets are kept for sale in shops.

Seven premises were licensed under the Act following inspection, all of which complied with the terms of the licenses.

## ANIMAL BOARDING ESTABLISHMENTS ACT, 1963

This Act regulates the conditions in premises where animals are boarded.

Three premises were licensed under the Act following inspection.

## COMMON LODGING HOUSES

There are no registered Common Lodging Houses within the City.

## NOISE ABATEMENT ACT, 1960

The Act enables Local Authorities to deal with nuisance from noise and vibrations as a statutory nuisance in accordance with the provisions of Part III of the Public Health Act, 1936.

Three complaints were received during the year of noise nuisance and these were dealt with satisfactorily.

Three renewed complaints were also dealt with in respect of two premises.

## LECTURES

During the year, lectures on various aspects of Environmental Hygiene were given to a number of organisations, students and nurses.

# FACTORIES ACTS, 1961

## PART I

### 1. Inspections.

Premises	Number on Register	Number of		
		Inspections	Written Notices	Occupiers Prosecuted
(i) Factories in which Sections 1, 2, 3, 4 and 6 are enforced by Local Authorities ... ..	33	2	—	—
(ii) Factories not included in (i) in which Section 7 is en- forced by the Local Authority	320	153	7	—
(iii) Other premises in which Section 7 is enforced by the Local Authority (excluding out- workers' premises) ... ..	6	—	—	—
TOTAL		155	7	—

## 2. Cases in which DEFECTS were found.

Particulars	No. of Cases in which defects were found				No. of Cases in which Prosecutions were instituted
	Found	Remedied	Referred To H.M. Inspector	By H.M. Inspector	
Want of cleanliness (S.1) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Overcrowding (S.2) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Unreasonable temperature (S.3)	—	—	—	—	—
Inadequate ventilation (S.4) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Ineffective drainage of floors (S.6) ...	—	—	—	—	—
Sanitary conveniences (S.7):					
(a) Insufficient ...	—	—	—	—	—
(b) Unsuitable or defective ...	21	—	—	1	—
(c) Not separate for sexes ...	1	—	—	—	—
Other offences against the Act (Not including offences relating to Out work) ...	—	—	—	—	—
<b>TOTAL</b>	<b>22</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>—</b>	<b>1</b>	<b>—</b>

**PART VIII**  
**OUTWORK**  
(Sections 133 and 134)

NATURE OF WORK				SECTION 133		SECTION 134	
				No. of outworkers in August list required by Sect. 110(1)(c)	No. of cases of default in sending lists to the Council	No. of prosecutions for failure to supply lists	No. of instances of work in unwholesome premises
						Notices served	Prosecutions
(1)	(2)	(3)	(4)	(5)	(6)	(7)	
Wearing Apparel—Making, etc. ...	11	—	—	—	—	—	—
Carpet Fitter ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—
Upholsterer ...	1	—	—	—	—	—	—









